



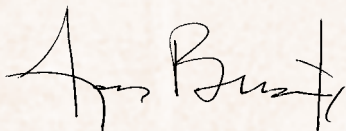
*History of the Consular Academy
at Boltzmannngasse 16*

Foreword

The United States Embassy in Austria is fortunate to occupy a unique and historic building in Vienna. This elegant turn-of-the-century structure was built as the permanent home to the Habsburg monarchy's Consular Academy, the successor to the Oriental Academy founded in 1754 by Empress Maria Theresia. It was in this building that the Monarchy's future diplomats, and later, students of diplomacy from all over Europe and the world came to learn their profession. It is an honor for me and for the employees of the American Embassy to advance the interests of our nation from these venerable surroundings while building good and mutually beneficial relations with Austria and its people.

2004 is the 100th anniversary of the Consular Academy building at Boltzmanngasse 16 as well as the 250th anniversary of the Oriental Academy, and the 40th anniversary of the Diplomatic Academy of Vienna. Today the Diplomatic Academy carries on the tradition of excellence in the instruction of diplomacy and international relations in Austria. On this special occasion, it is my pleasure to present this short history of the building and its inhabitants with a photographic comparison of how some of the rooms appeared in the first decades of the 20th century with how they look today. This study of Boltzmanngasse 16 was realized through the hard work of Edith Jelmi, a long-time, Austrian member of the Embassy staff and amateur historian, by drawing from libraries and archives throughout the city. Though by no means a comprehensive history of the Academy or the students that it trained, it gives the reader an understanding of the property and some of the tumultuous as well as ordinary times its inhabitants lived through.

The close relationship between the American Embassy and the Diplomatic Academy continues to this day as we cooperate to present programs on topics of vital interest to the international community. The American Embassy Chancery stands as a symbol of the close ties between Austria and the United States. As we celebrate these special anniversaries of the Diplomatic Academy and the American Embassy, it is my hope that the fine relationship between Austria and the United States will continue to grow, prosper, and strengthen in the years ahead.



W.L. Lyons Brown
Ambassador of the United States of America
June 24, 2004



The Academy 1754-1770
(Philosophy Department of the University of Vienna)



The Academy 1770-1775
(Convent School of St. Barbara)

Early Origins of the Academy

The k&k¹ Oriental Academy was founded in 1754 on the basis of an Imperial Order by Empress Maria Theresia (May 13, 1717 – November 29, 1780), which sought to preserve Habsburg family prestige and unity within Europe. The Academy's initial purpose was to enhance Austria's position in the Balkans and the Near East by improving the nation's trade and cultural relations. At the time of its founding, the Academy's curriculum emphasized oriental languages such as Persian, Arabic, and Turkish as well as political science and general sciences in order to supply the Empire's diplomats and merchants a foundation of knowledge with which to extend the Empire's influence to the east.

The Academy's first location was within the Philosophy Section of the Old Vienna University at the corner of Bäckerstrasse and Postgasse, where it functioned from 1754 until 1770. The first Director was a Jesuit priest, Josef Franz, who had previously been assigned as Emperor Josef II's educator. The Academy began with 10 students. In 1770 it moved to the seminary St. Barbara, where it stayed until the building was sold to the Greek United Church. Starting in 1775, it was housed at the Jesuit seminary St. Anna on Johannesgasse but ten years later was forced to relocate to make room for the Academy of Fine Arts. From 1785 to 1883, the Academy was located at the Jakoberhof in Riemergasse (1st district), which was part of the former monastery of St. Jakob auf der Hülben. The Vienna Commercial Court now occupies that land.

In the Napoleonic Period, the renowned oriental collections and dictionaries – some written by the Academy's own students – roused the envy of the French orientalist. When Emperor Napoleon occupied Vienna in 1809, he had much of the collection transferred to Paris. Later, one of the Academy's famous graduates, Joseph Freiherr von Hammer-Purgstall, in an argument over the Academy's heritage in Paris, went so far as to challenge his counterpart, M. Langlès, to a duel, prompting the Austrian Chancellor Klemens Wenzel Graf (Count) Metternich to call him back to Vienna. Another graduate, Franz von Ottenfels, was more persuasive, impressing his French counterparts with such expertise of the Orient that they returned the manuscripts. The stamp of the "Bibliothèque Impériale," present on some of these documents, bears witness to their sojourn in the French capital.

In 1884 the Academy moved from the Jakoberhof to the building complex now known as the Theresianische Akademie (4th district). For short periods of time, it resided at the Hofburg. Starting in 1883, the Academy introduced special diplomacy classes that prepared students for government service, the diplomatic corps, careers in the senior military service, etc. In 1898, political history as well as commercial education were added to the course offerings.

¹ *kaiserliche und königliche* = *Imperial and Royal*



The Academy 1775-1785
(Jesuit Faculty Quarters at St. Anna)



The Academy 1785-1883
(Jakoberhof)

Transformation to Consular Academy

In July 1898 the Oriental Academy was re-organized and its name was changed to the Consular Academy. It was divided into an oriental section and a western general section. The oriental section continued to teach oriental languages, and both sections prepared students for the diplomatic service by adding instruction in jurisprudence and economics. In the following years, classes in commerce, finance, geography, product technology, civil rights, mercantile law, bills of exchange law, civil law, criminal procedure, constitutional law, and public law greatly enhanced the curriculum and raised the standard of the Academy to the university level. Special classes and field trips with practical aspects rounded out the theoretical instruction.

The Academy was headed by a Director and two prefects. The prefects' responsibilities encompassed the students' professional and ethical education. They were expected to set a good example and to influence positively the students' minds and characters. They made sure that the students observed good manners and used their time for intellectual activities and physical fitness training. At the beginning of the 20th century, the ratio of students to professors was generally 1:1.

An entrance examination in history, politics, and languages given throughout the Monarchy was required for admittance to the Academy. Until the end of the Monarchy, only male students were accepted. It was during the years of the First Republic that the decision was made also to allow women to study.

It became obvious at the turn of the century that more space was required to accommodate the constantly growing number of students interested in attending the Academy. Emperor Franz Josef I, who was partial to the idea that patriotism and love of one's native country on one hand and an interest in foreign countries and peoples on the other are not mutually exclusive, planned for the expansion of the Academy.

In a letter dated December 23, 1901, the Emperor informed Foreign Minister Agenor Count Goluchowski that he had decided to transfer all proceeds of an extremely popular book written by his deceased son, Crown Prince Rudolf, called *The Austro-Hungarian Monarchy in Words and Pictures* to the Foreign Ministry to be used to build a new facility for the Academy. A plan was developed to move the Consular Academy from the Theresianum (the location of the present-day Diplomatic Academy at Favoritenstrasse, 4th district) to the location at Boltzmanngasse 16. An Imperial resolution from this time tasked the Academy to cover all subjects pertaining to politics, diplomacy, and trade in the Orient.



The Consular Academy 1883-1904
(Garden View of the Theresianum)



The Consular Academy after 1904 – Boltzmanngasse No.16

The Consular Academy at Boltzmanngasse

The building permit for Boltzmanngasse 16 was issued on August 25, 1902 (No. 86352/02) by the municipality of Vienna. Construction began on October 6, 1902, according to the plans of the architect Ludwig Baumann.

Baumann was born on May 11, 1853, in Seibersdorf near Troppau (now Opava, Czech Republic), and died in Vienna on February 6, 1936. He was a career architect who headed the Association of Austrian Architects and participated in construction work at the Neue Hofburg, the Ministry of War (Stubenring), the Chamber of Commerce, the Chemistry Institute of the Vienna University and numerous churches (Votivkirche) and castles (i.e. the Artstetten family castle, burial site of Archduke Franz Ferdinand). His reputation won him projects abroad such as the construction of the Palazzetto di Venezia in Rome. Baumann generally followed his own architectural style which fell somewhere between Historicism and Jugendstil.

The new building was designed in Maria Theresia's baroque classical style on a property of 5,511 m² (approx. 62,000 square ft.). The four-story building was flanked by two pavilions connected to the main building by arcades. The front was 87 m long, the terrace garden measured 3,500 m² (approx. 40,000 square ft.). The main entrance was topped by baroque dome-shaped roofs and two allegorical reliefs. Above the main entrance are the coats of arms of Austria and Hungary, surrounded by the chain of the Order of the Golden Fleece.

In front of a small garden, a baroque balustrade enclosed the property. The two side wings of the building reached into the garden. The construction cost amounted to 850,000 Crowns (roughly AS 60,000,000 or Euro 4,360,465 in 2001). Furniture and equipment cost another 150,000 Crowns.

The license to occupy the building was issued on October 31, 1904, through the Magistrate Vienna (MA XIV, No. 7.114) by the Government of Lower Austria. On November 4, 1904 the building was solemnly inaugurated in the presence of Emperor Franz Josef I.

Consul General Anton Edler von Winter was the first director in the new building. Winter was born on May 22, 1866 in Ödenburg (now Sopron), Hungary. He graduated from the Consular Academy in 1890 and served in consulates in Albania and Macedonia between 1891 and 1899. From 1904 until 1919, he was Director of the Consular Academy, after which he moved to the Foreign Ministry as Head of the *Präsidialsektion* (Executive/Administrative Section). After the re-structuring of the Academy, he returned in 1922 and stayed until 1933. He was awarded numerous medals of honor from Austria and abroad. Von Winter died on March 30, 1942.

During von Winter's tenure at the Academy, the academic studies were divided into four sections: economic and commercial subjects, law, political/military subjects, and languages. Classes were held in German, Hungarian, and English; other Western languages became increasingly more important than the Eastern languages that had predominated at the Academy in the 19th Century.

Under the Monarchy, the prerequisites for entering the Academy were Austrian or Hungarian citizenship, a diploma from an Austrian or Hungarian Gymnasium, knowledge of German and French, and passing a written exam in history and languages. Only after World War I did the Academy begin to accept foreign students.

After the end of their studies at the Consular Academy, students usually completed an internship within an administrative sector, a court or other public authority and then spent several years abroad to widen their experience. All careers in diplomatic missions were open to them: as consuls, attachés, serving in chambers of commerce, etc.



View of Boltzmannngasse from Strudlhofgasse at the beginning of the 20th century



Life at the Consular Academy

The Academy provided all necessary room and board for its students, some of whom came from great distances to study, especially after World War I.

Servants' apartments and work spaces — kitchen, laundry room, workshops and tailoring — were found in the basement. Showers and baths for the students were also located in this area and could be used between 7:00 a.m. and 8:00 p.m. Located on the ground floor (American first floor) were the Director's apartment (7 rooms), a reading room with international newspapers, a music room, the dining room, a medical doctor's office, and a billiard room. On the first floor were six lecture halls, an examination room, a merchandise museum, the Director's office and one prefect's room. In the center of the hallway, facing the stairway, an ancient Persian maxim in oriental letters was on display, reading "For God and the Ruler."

The second and third floors were identical. They had 23 rooms for the students, a prefect's room, a servants' room, a cleaning room and a barber's room. Each student room had an alcove, two windows and a small entrance foyer. An elevator connected all floors. The north pavilion contained a medical section. In the back of the building, a tennis court and sporting area, including a fencing area and pool, were installed for the students' physical training.

Upon arrival at the Academy, the students received their books and other study materials, as well as a haircut and a shave. They were requested to observe the dress code. Smoking was not permitted in the lecture rooms and the dining hall.

The daily routine for the students was regimented: Rising at 7:00 a.m., breakfast at 7:30, lectures from 8:10 to 13:00 and from 15:10 to 18:00, lunch at 13:10, dinner at 20:30. Every other Thursday the students were authorized to go out from 2:00 p.m. to midnight, on Sundays from 8:00 a.m. to midnight. On other days students could only leave the Academy for two and a half hours. In order to leave the Academy for an entire day, parental permission was needed. Recreation activities such as dancing, horse riding, and hunting were offered.

In the beginning of the 20th century, studies at the Consular Academy lasted five years. For each grade, the students had a particular nickname: first year students were the "Hunting Dogs;" second year students, the "Vice Academics;" third year students, the "Academics;" fourth year students, the "Vice Excellencies;" and the fifth-year students, the "Excellencies." Alumni of the Academy were called "Demigods."

A special penal code was developed to the great amusement of the students: The first time a student broke the rules, he received a reprimand; the second time, some of his personal items would be hidden; the third time, water would be poured into his collar; and the fourth time, he would have to stand on his head while water was poured into the legs of his pants. On several occasions the students risked penalties, such as having their keys taken away after letting friends enter the building after hours.

The students had to be reminded of their responsibilities from time to time, as shown in a circular by Director Winter, dated April 1931: "Students are requested not to throw left-overs, cigarettes, matches, or garbage and paper from the windows, as this creates pollution in the garden and the yard and is prohibited by police order."

Or one dated December 19, 1932: "Students are reminded that in no case is it permitted to cause noise in the building during the night. Above all, no gramophones may be operated after 10:00 p.m., as this is prohibited by the police. Furthermore, the doors should be closed silently, since a well brought-up person does not slam them. By constantly slamming doors, the plastering around the doorframe gets damaged which creates extra expense. Running in the corridors, very loud laughter and discussions in the late evening and night hours must absolutely stop."

Or on another occasion: "It is requested that dressing gowns and nightwear be worn before (sic) the lectures and in the second and third floors only, in particular out of respect for the external students."



View of Boltzmannngasse from the corner of Liechtensteinstrasse at the beginning of the 20th century



In the summers of 1937, 1938 and 1939 special repeat classes were held. The students kept their rooms under the provision that they strictly observed their contracts. They paid RM (Reichsmark) 40 per month (169 Euro in 2001) for the room and required authorization from the Director to use electrical appliances or loudspeakers. The bathtubs on the second and

third floors could be used for half an hour at a time for the amount of 0.70 RM. There were strict rules regarding the use of the telephone. A student could talk a maximum of 6 minutes and had to pay the guard a fee of 20 Groschen in advance. Visitors could be received in the consultation room only.



POST WORLD WAR I

After the dissolution of the Monarchy, plans were made to close down the Consular Academy. On July 29, 1919, however, the Austrian *Kabinettsrat* (Council of Ministers) decided in favor of continuation under the State Authority (*Staatsamt*) of Foreign Affairs. On December 7, 1919 the German-Austrian State Bureau requested that the Austrian State Authority propose the absorption of the Consular Academy. The Academy's educational activities continued, and in 1921 the institution changed its title to the "International Institute for Politics and National Economy." The length of studies was cut to two years. The number of students gradually increased from 13 in 1921 to 88 in 1930.

In 1926 the Oriental section of the Consular Academy was integrated into the Western section for budgetary reasons. Both institutes were at that time renowned in Europe. In 1928 German Minister of Foreign Affairs Stresemann paid a visit to the Academy and praised its accomplishments. Italian authorities used the Academy as a model and founded a similar institute in Rome in 1929.

By the beginning of the 1930s, the Consular Academy enjoyed an international reputation, documented by its correspondence. For example, one of its former students in Geneva requested information for the League of Nations, which had expressed a strong interest in the activities of the Academy.

Occasionally the Director sent out questionnaires to former students to inquire about the impact on their careers of their education at the Academy. All confirmed that the Academy had been an excellent basis for their professional lives and had furthered them in their various fields. The list of graduates includes

personalities from the aristocracy, including Robert Prince Bourbon-Parma (1930-1932) and Siegfried Graf Thun-Hohenstein (1936-1941) as well as others who played important roles in public life, such as Kurt Waldheim (1937-1939), who became Federal President of Austria or Egon Seefehlner (1931-1933), later Director of the Vienna State Opera.

The Academy's professors and lecturers were experienced specialists who had proven their expertise in the fields of public service or national economics. Some lectured in an honorary capacity. The usual probation period for professors was two years. Professors were selected by the Federal Chancellery based on the recommendation of the Consular Academy.

Scientific material was regularly exchanged between the Consular Academy and other institutions abroad, like the American Academy of Politics and Social Science in Philadelphia, or with the Institut International de Coopération Intellectuelle in Paris. Programs were held and publications were exchanged throughout the world, for example, through the Foreign Affairs Office in Hsinking, then capital of Manchuria.

Many letters from hopeful students who had heard of the Academy and hoped to study there arrived from around the world: from as far away as the United States, (Wisconsin, Utah, California, Texas, Michigan), Canada, and China.

In October and November 1932, a seminar was organized at the Academy by the Institute for International Affairs, headed by Chester Puggley, Vice-President of the West Chester Community National Bank, Peekskill, N.Y. on "Reorganizing the European Economy." Mr. Puggley stayed to lecture on history



The coat of arms of the Austro-Hungarian Empire - located over the front entrance to the building



Architect Ludwig Baumann



Academy Director Hlavac von Rechtwall

and geography and donated \$250 to be used to support and improve instruction in international law and modern history.

At this point, the Academy had 95 students from Austria and abroad. Foreign students came from countries such as Hungary, Germany, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Romania, Lithuania, Norway, Yugoslavia, Latvia, the United States, Peru, Spain, and Turkey, and ranged in age from 18 to 34 years. Some of Austria's most prominent teachers, many of whom had adopted pedagogical methods from America and Britain were assigned to this institution at Boltzmanngasse.

On May 20, 1933, a new director, Consul General Friedrich Hlavac von Rechtswall succeeded Director Edler von Winter. Director Hlavac was born in Lemberg, (now Lvov), Galicia (now Ukraine) on March 10, 1885. He was graduated from the Consular Academy and followed a diplomatic career as a consul in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. He was a member of the Peace Delegation of St. Germain in 1919 and became Chief of personnel at the Foreign Ministry in 1922. He held this office from 1933 until the closure of the Consular Academy in 1941. After his retirement, he moved to Tyrol and died in Salzburg on May 10, 1975.

Director Hlavac was a highly decorated diplomat, cosmopolitan in outlook, and entirely dedicated to his mission. He combined humane thinking and kindness with firm leadership. The good relationship with his students reflected his pedagogical philosophy. His excellent language skills — 11 languages — eased his contacts all over the world. He rejected the Nazi regime and did not join any related party. Rather, he used his diplomatic status to help a number of Jewish families to emigrate.

Director Hlavac was married to Lucia von Czech in November 1913. They had a daughter (Dr. Maria Kirchner, now living in Tyrol) and a son who died in Poland during World War II.

On June 20, 1933, the Federal Chancellery issued a decree to all federal officials, including the administration at the Consular Academy (Zl. 171.892/13 Pers.): "It is declared that membership in the National Socialist German Workers' Party (NSDAP — Nationalsozialistische Deutsche Arbeiterpartei) and other parties providing the basis for that membership is in contradiction with the duties of federal officials and is, therefore, prohibited."

In view of the generally difficult economic situation in Austria, in September 1933 the Curator of the Theresianum, Ministerial President and University Professor Emeritus Dr. Max Freiherr von Hussarek and Director Hlavac agreed on food deliveries from the Theresianum's agricultural property in Suessenbrunn. The Theresianum had so far supplied agriculture products to various institutions, and agreed to send products such as milk, dairy products, potatoes, pork and veal to the Consular Academy.

In a decree issued by the Federal Government on February 16, 1934, an agreement between Austria and Hungary reached on January 12, 1934, in Rome was finalized wherein the property right of the K&K Consular Academy would be incorporated into the Consular Fund, an independent entity which would manage the Academy's finances.

In 1934, 79 male and 24 female students from 24 nations were studying at the Consular Academy, taught by 15 professors and 2 lecturers. At that time the admission fee was AS — Austrian Schillings — 3,100 (€ 8,264 in 2001) for boarding students, AS 800 (€ 2,133 in 2001) for regular students and AS 220 (€ 581 in 2001) for visiting students not enrolled.

The Academy organized many field trips for its students to visit trading companies, transportation and communication facilities, industrial enterprises, factories, coalmines, and publishers. In order to complete the merchandise museum, various product samples were ordered from other countries and continents.

In January 1934, a new Institute for International Law was founded within the Academy. Professor Alfred Verdross von Drossberg served as its first director. It was during this academic year that an Academy Yearbook was published for the first time.

Due to the continuing difficult economic times, some measures had to be taken to economize. As of May 1934, all inhabitants of the Academy building were encouraged to save on their water allotment, which was decreased from 35 liters a day to 20 liters a day per person. Bathing facilities hours were reduced to the hours between 6:30 a.m. and 1:00 p.m.

On June 7, 1934, the Federal Chancellery issued a decree requiring that all civil servants spend their summer vacation in Austria and only travel abroad



Consular Academy (Chancery) 1904 – garden (rear) view



for official reasons. This decree was re-issued in 1935 and 1936.

In early 1935 the Academy was named the "International Institute for Politics and the National Economy." On the occasion of the International Studies Conference held in Berlin, it was integrated into the "Forum of Free Universities." Members of this group included the *Ecole Libre des Sciences Politiques* in Paris and the London School of Economics and Political Science. These universities were supported by international endowments.

At this point, roughly half the Academy's students were foreign. Subject offerings included national economics, history of dogmatic theology, trade policy, trade geography, product technology, industrial engineering science, civil and criminal law, international law, and press and propaganda issues. Most students attended lectures in jurisprudence and political science at the university. At that time, the prerequisite for entering the diplomatic service was no longer graduation from the Consular Academy but three civil service examinations following studies in jurisprudence, a probationary year of employment in the Foreign Ministry, and an *Attaché* Exam.

The Academy subscribed to a variety of international bulletins on politics, economy, science, etc. One of them was the *Federal Reserve Bulletin* issued by the U.S. Federal Reserve Board. The daily *Neues Wiener Tagblatt* reported on November 10, 1935 that the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, represented by its Director, James Brown Scott, had donated to the Consular Academy all publications on lectures by the Hague Academy for International Law in exchange for copies of all *Yearbooks* issued by the Academy and all publications by the Austrian Federal Press Service.

In December 1935 Count R. N. Coudenhove-Kalergi submitted a plan to the Federal Chancellery for transforming the Consular Academy into a European Academy for Politics and Economy. This was intended to be a pan-European institution with endowments by other European governments for the education of future politicians, economic leaders and experts in national law, with a study term of four years. There is no evidence that this plan was pursued.

In the summer of 1936, classes by the London International Summer School and international classes by Vienna University were held at the Academy. For part of the summer, American artisans and members of the International Association of Working Female Law Students were accommodated here.

During the academic year 1936/37, there were 60 students in their first year and 51 in their second year. In 1937/38, there were 67 first year students and 51 in the second year. Their countries of origin were Romania, Hungary, Poland, China, USSR, Latvia, the German Reich, Great Britain, Italy, Lithuania, Yugoslavia, Egypt, Peru, and Iraq. Associate students were entitled to participate in colloquiums, and some seminars were held for press and propaganda matters. In that year, frequency charts were issued to the students, which reflected their attendance in classes. For students attending classes in an irregular fashion the level of exams was raised.

Starting in the fall of 1937, no more female students were admitted to the Academy, as it was considered to be a purely military institution.

In November 1937, a reunion took place in Vienna of all students and professors who were part of the Academy between 1870 and 1918. Preparations went on for months, and a flow of correspondence between the Academy and the graduates in all corners of the world ensured the success of the project.



View of Boltzmanngasse at the beginning of the 20th century



THE ANSCHLUSS

On March 13, 1938, one day after Hitler's troops crossed the Austrian border and the Austrian Government was obliged to sign the "Law on Austria's Reunification with the German Reich," a decree was issued by the Führer requiring the new swearing-in of all civil servants, including the directors of educational institutes, among them, the Academy.

During the course of that year, the Academy's future became uncertain. Only the Institute for Oriental Languages continued its activities with certain restrictions and changes, while the Institute for Western Languages was dissolved by the German government. Subjects that students of both institutes took in common were Diplomatic State History, National Political Economy, Applied Economics, International, Civil and Criminal Law, Public Law, Trade Policy, Development of the Political Community, Social Policy, History of the Principles of Political Economy, Product Technology, Press and Propaganda issues. English, French, Italian, and German remained in the curriculum. Most functions continued for the time being. For example, requests from foreign countries for translations of oriental texts in different fields of study continued to arrive regularly.

In February and March 1938, Director Hlavac received numerous new applications for enrollment at the

Academy. As the future of instruction at the Academy was unclear, from April to November, he drafted response letters describing a planned re-organization of the Academy in order to delay action on those applications.

At this point in time, the Academy still subscribed to some international magazines, such as the Times, France et Colonies, etc., but started reducing their number.

In a letter dated July 29, 1938, the Head of Endowments and Independent Funds, Ministerialrat Adolf Bucher, informed the *Stillhaltekommissar für Vereine, Organisationen und Verbände* (Property Controller and Administrator for all Associations, Organizations and Institutions), Dr. Dorer, that the Consular Academy was no longer an independent fund with legal status, but an endowment fund to be administered by the German Reich's Foreign Ministry as successor of the Federal Chancellery. It would, therefore, not be registered by the *Stillhaltekommissar* according to decrees issued on March 22 and April 30, 1938. This decision secured the future of the Academy in the short term, as the *Stillhaltekommissar*, which wielded vast powers over institutions and endowments stripped from their former owners or directors, would not have the authority to dissolve the Academy.



EFFECTS OF THE NEW ADMINISTRATION ON THE CONSULAR ACADEMY

In October, 1938, students were required to provide the following documents in order to be admitted to the Academy: final examination (*Reifezeugnis*), certificate of citizenship, certificate of good conduct, certificate of Aryan descent, birth certificate, marriage or birth certificate of parents, and birth certificate of grand-parents. At this point, the length of studies was three years and focused on three categories: the Foreign Service, economic and trade studies, and journalism. National Socialist party membership and preceding military service were prerequisites for studies at the Academy, which led to the granting of the "Grand Diploma." By adding two semesters of

national economy or juridical studies at the university, the doctorate could be obtained. Post-graduate students could receive their diploma after one year's time. The number of students in that year was 45.

A number of Sudeten German refugees were housed at Boltzmanngasse 16 in September and October 1938. On December 24, 1938, the Ministry of the Interior informed all public offices that all administrative sectors had been "integrated" into the German Reich (*Verreichlichung*) and that it was taking over financial responsibility.



Merchandise and product museum



Conference room

In a letter dated January 11, 1939, Dr. Wagner from the NSDAP's (*Nationalsozialistische Deutsche Arbeiterpartei*) Foreign Policy Training Center referred to a recent visit of *Obersturmbannführer* (First Squad Leader) Dr. Berger and expressed his pleasure in his contributing his experience to the re-structuring of the Institute.

In a decree issued on February 21, 1939, the *Reichsstatthalter* (governor) and the Reichs-Ministry for National Elucidation and Propaganda, represented by Dr. v. Burgstorff, requested that in view of the "unclear political position vis-à-vis the United States and the upcoming opening of the World's Fair in New York on May 1, 1939, all influential personalities or persons in public functions should personally meet with Herr von Feldmann, the America expert at the *Reichspropagandaamt* (office of Reichs-propaganda) before their travel and should report to him again after their travel."

Another decree by the *Reichsstatthalter* drafted on May 27, 1939, and sent to all officials stated that all matters for processing by the Government had to be submitted to him through the office of State and Science at the *Reichs-Commissariat* for the Reunification of Austria with the German Reich.

A decree by the Ministry of the Interior in Berlin issued a law on the display of the swastika flag. The flag was required to be shown on all public buildings on the following days: January 18 (founding of the Reich); 5th Sunday before Easter (Commemoration of the Heroes); April 20 (Hitler's birthday); May 1 (National Holiday); 1st Sunday after St. Michael's day (Thanksgiving). The flag was to be flown from 7 a.m. until sundown.

A plan was developed in May 1939 that envisioned the Consular Academy continuing as an international university for diplomatic and consular sciences, but it was never carried out. In the course of the year 1939, the Consular Academy received many letters from German universities announcing that former graduates – obviously some of them of Jewish descent – had been stripped of their academic degrees. In addition, they sometimes were sentenced to prison and the "loss of honor." These notes continued to arrive over the following years.

In the summer of 1939, some rooms were rented to students attending the World Student Games and others to the students of the International Summer School from Malden in Surrey, England, during their visit to Vienna.

In September 1939, the SS (*Schutzstaffel*= Protection Squadron) Air Command (*Luftwaffenkommando*) brought 34 students from the Berlin Military Medical Academy to live and study in the Academy's 3rd floor. By October 15, 1939, the number of rooms occupied by the students increased to 40. In December 1940, the Consular Academy signed a rental contract with the local SS Air Command (*Luftgaukommando XVII Wien*) for the rental of 56 rooms to be occupied by medical cadets of the Air Force who stayed until 1942.

Sixteen students were enrolled at the Consular Academy for the academic year beginning on October 16, 1939. The Academy was at that time controlled by the NS Minister Seyss-Inquart with the assistance of NS *Sturmführer* (Squad Leader) Nattes and three more trustee members.

Under the influence of the Nazi Foreign Ministry, a new emphasis on "Germanic" subjects entered the curriculum: the culture of the German people, comradeship, and other propaganda issues, such as the "History and Structure of the NSDAP," the "Führer-Ideology and Principles of Freedom," "History of the German People," "Racism and Genetics," and "German Work Front." Languages still were considered a basic working tool, and nineteen were taught during this period: English, French, Arabic, Persian, Chinese, Japanese, Polish, Turkish, Romanian, Russian, Serbian, Croatian, Slovakian, Spanish, Czech, Ukrainian, Hungarian, Italian, and German. In its last year, the Academy still lectured on National and International Law, Ethnology, National Economy, Trade, Studies of Product Technology, Commercial Geography, History of the European State System, Diplomacy and Consular Science, and Principles of Political Economy.

By 1940, the Nazification process of the Academy was complete. Students with German as their mother tongue who planned to register with the Academy were obliged to prove their German racial background and their NSDAP, NSKK (NS Vehicle Corps), NSDStB (*Nationalsozialistischer Deutscher Studentenbund* – National Socialist Student Association) or HJ (*Hitlerjugend* – Hitler Youth) membership. The Admission Commission now also included various Party members and was headed by the *Gaubeauftragter* (Gau= District Representative) in Vienna, who was the NSDAP representative for foreign affairs and represented Foreign Minister Ribbentrop.



Hallway



THE END OF THE CONSULAR ACADEMY

In a letter dated Nov. 6, 1939, the Chief of Security Police informed *Gauleiter* (regional leader) Buerckel, Parliament, Vienna, that Foreign Minister Ribbentrop had decided that the Academy should not begin a new term until a later date, since the majority of eligible students were absent due to the ongoing war. This plan was also mentioned by the Reichs-Minister for Science, Education and National Education in a document addressed to the Ministerial Director, Professor Menzel. Director Hlavac, in a vigorous attempt to secure the Academy's future, sent a letter on November 7, 1939, to the Foreign Ministry in Berlin and suggested the continuation of the Academy at a reduced scale. The Reichs-Foreign Minister agreed but requested that parts of the Consular Academy be made available for use by the medical inspection team of the Reichs-Air Force Ministry.

In December 1939, the Red Cross expressed interest in renting some of the rooms, since there were no more boarding students housed within the Academy.

The SS Air Force, in May 1940, requested that some of the Academy's lecturers be made available to them to teach history, war education and to lecture on countries like Germany, England, France, and Russia.

Starting in the fall of 1940, the number of academic classes was reduced from five to two. Basic requirements then were lectures in English, French and one Slavic language, as well as international politics, international and political economy and law studies. In 1940, Reichsminister Dr. Seyss-Inquart, became President of the Curators of the Academy.

In November 1940, Director Hlavac was pressured by local National Socialist groups to provide space at the Academy for various meetings and events. He countered in a letter to the Central Air Command that the space would be needed in February 1941 for internal classes.

Between October 1940 and October 1941, Director Hlavac sent approximately 200 letters responding to interested students and informing them that the Academy was undergoing restructuring and, therefore, no course catalogue was available.

The last regular classes began in December 1940, mostly for students from southeast European countries in preparation for their future careers as diplomats, consuls, journalists, or in private industry and focusing on an overall course of instruction in a "Germanic Mission." From December 1940 until March 1941, occasional classes on special subjects or review classes were arranged for roughly 190 members of the army on leave. Thereafter, lectures were discontinued.

On June 26, 1941, Austrian envoy von Twardowski submitted plans for the restructuring of the Academy to the authorities in Berlin. However, in the meantime other users had gained priority. The local NS groups – NSDAP, DAF (*Deutsche Arbeitsfront* – German Labor Front), the DRK (*Deutsches Rotes Kreuz* – German Red Cross), workers groups, etc., used the premises for various meetings and events. Classes for military interpreters were arranged, and from July 1941 to July 1942, 70 meteorologists serving the *SS Luftwaffe* (Air Force) were accommodated in the empty building.

The following year, on March 13, 1942, the *Reichsstathalter* (a position which replaced the Austrian Foreign Minister during the Anschluss) issued a decree declaring the Academy a site for housing a field hospital (number XIIIc). In order to make space available, the Academy's library had to be moved. The Director of the National Library expressed interest in the collection in his letter dated May 30, 1942. In his answer dated July 18, 1942, the Reichs-Foreign Ministry stressed the importance of maintaining the Consular Academy in order that it may be reopened at a later date.



Stairway



Aside from a few dozen oil paintings, among them portraits of Empress Theresia, Emperor Franz Josef, Emperor Ferdinand I, and numerous noblemen from the Habsburg Monarchy (Counts Andrassy, Goluchowski, Schwarzenberg, etc.) and oil paintings of the orient, the library contained roughly 10,000 books. The inventory included the following volumes:

<i>Jurisprudence and political science</i>	473
<i>Philosophy, religion</i>	326
<i>Year books</i>	165
<i>History (until the beginning of the 19th century)</i>	366
<i>Geography</i>	582
<i>Aryan languages</i>	431
<i>English language and literature</i>	161
<i>French language and literature</i>	414
<i>Italian language and literature</i>	203
<i>Hungarian language and literature</i>	71
<i>Grammar books, dictionaries, text books</i>	3,000

The Institute for Diplomatic State History completed this library with 639 books, as did the Institute of Economic Policy (511) and the Institute for International Law (1,096).

After its storage in the basement of the Consular Academy building, the library was moved between August 1943 and January 1944, first to the Viennese Reichs-Archives at Bankgasse 8 and Minoritenplatz 1 and later to the basement of St. Peter's church (Vienna, 1st district).

In June 1942, the Academy building was affiliated with Vienna University, while the Consular Academy Fund still retained ownership. In September of that year the Oriental Academy moved to the site of the University for World Trade, headed by the

Reichs-Minister for Science Education and National Education.

On January 25, 1943, an agreement was signed between the Consular Academy and the Army Administration, which stated that the Academy would be turned over for the Army's use. Its inventory and equipment was stored in Boltzmanngasse 20. The telephones were disconnected. In May and June, Director Hlavac cancelled subscriptions for all reports and publications from international institutions, banks, etc., as well as the Academy's insurance.

After receiving orders to join the army, Director Hlavac wrote a letter dated March 10, 1944 to Ambassador Bergmann at the Foreign Ministry in Berlin, pointing out that his duties as the Academy's Director would not permit his absence. He stressed that he was not only responsible for the Academy in general, but also for the field hospital, security measures during air raids, the army staff, financial matters, the equipment, the storage and the collections of scientific study materials.

In a reply dated May 26, 1944, the Foreign Ministry in Berlin requested that the Academy take care of 3000 students of the German-Foreign Academic Association. Director Hlavac responded in a letter dated June 5, 1944, that a maximum of 500 people could be accommodated in the building, and expressed his view that the building should remain a field hospital for the foreseeable future.

In February 1945 the Academy was still controlled by the Foreign Ministry in Berlin. Director Hlavac left his apartment at the Academy and moved to Radstadt (Salzburg).





Auditorium



Ambassador's office

OCCUPATION

With the liberation of Vienna in April 1945, the building was occupied by Soviet troops. In a letter dated August 20, 1945, and addressed to the Austrian authorities, Director Hlavac stated that the Academy had been shut down.

In mid-August 1945, the building was vacated to make way for American occupation forces. The U.S. Forces resided in the building – which appeared in the Vienna telephone book as “American Consulate General” – from September 1, 1945, to the end of 1946. In 1945/46, legal provisions similar to those in 1938 were instituted. The Consular Academy Fund retained ownership of the building.

Two other American diplomatic offices were located elsewhere in Vienna at that time: The American Consulate was located at Argentinierstrasse 23, 4th district, and the Amerika-Institute at Operngasse 4, 1st district.

In the Session of the Council of Ministers on October 29, 1946, the Minister of Finance reported to the Parliament the planned sale of the Consular Academy building. The protocol notes read that the proposal to process the bill for constitutional handling by the Federal legislation authorities regarding the sale of the property EZ 1178, land register Alsergrund (formerly Consular Academy, 9th district, Boltzmann-gasse 16) was adopted. They further state that the representative of the Communist Party (KPOe), Dr. Altmann, asked whether the sales price would be paid in dollars and whether the American representatives owned any other buildings in Vienna. The Minister of Finance, Dr. Zimmermann, confirmed the sale was denoted in dollars and that the American government owned no other buildings in Vienna.

On November 13, 1946, a law was adopted by the Austrian National Council, which permitted the sale of the building for approximately AS 3,500,000 (3,010,000 Euro in 2001). Previously, public buildings could not be sold for more than AS 75,000 (64,500 Euro).

On December 5, 1946, the Austrian Government's Finance Committee decided on the sale of the Consular Academy building. The decision was announced in the Federal Law Gazette the same day (Annex). The Austrian Government authorized the sale on December 12, 1946, as announced in BGBl (Bundesgesetzblatt – Federal Gazette) No. 33/47 (Annex).

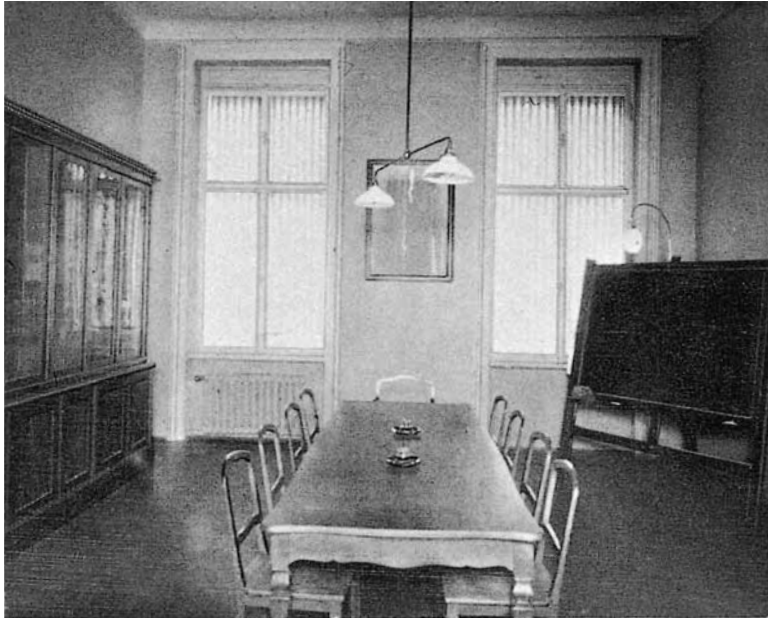
The sale had been negotiated by the Financial Officer of the U.S. Legation, Ms. Eleanor Dulles, a career diplomat and prominent economic specialist for the U.S. Department of State in Austria and Western Germany. Eleanor Dulles was the sister of Secretary of State John Foster Dulles.

The contract was agreed upon by the Austrian Academy Fund, represented by the Austrian Minister of Finance and the United States of America, represented by envoy, John G. Erhardt.

On June 30, 1947, the American Government bought the building – Lot No. 136/I with house No. 1178, and Lot No. 136/2 (garden) for the amount of \$392,139.15, corresponding to an amount of 5,634,027 Euro in 2001. This sum included the cost of renovation and adaptation. The sale price was calculated in accordance with Article 6 of the Surplus Property Agreement concluded in Washington, D.C. on May 2, 1946. On July 3, 1947 the ownership was listed in the land register for the 9th Vienna district, under No. 2282.

On July 1, 1947 the U.S. Government began covering its own occupation costs and agreed on a vast support program for the Austrian Government which developed into the Marshall Plan one year later. The agreement was signed by Geoffrey Keyes, U.S. High Commissioner and Austrian Chancellor Leopold Figl.

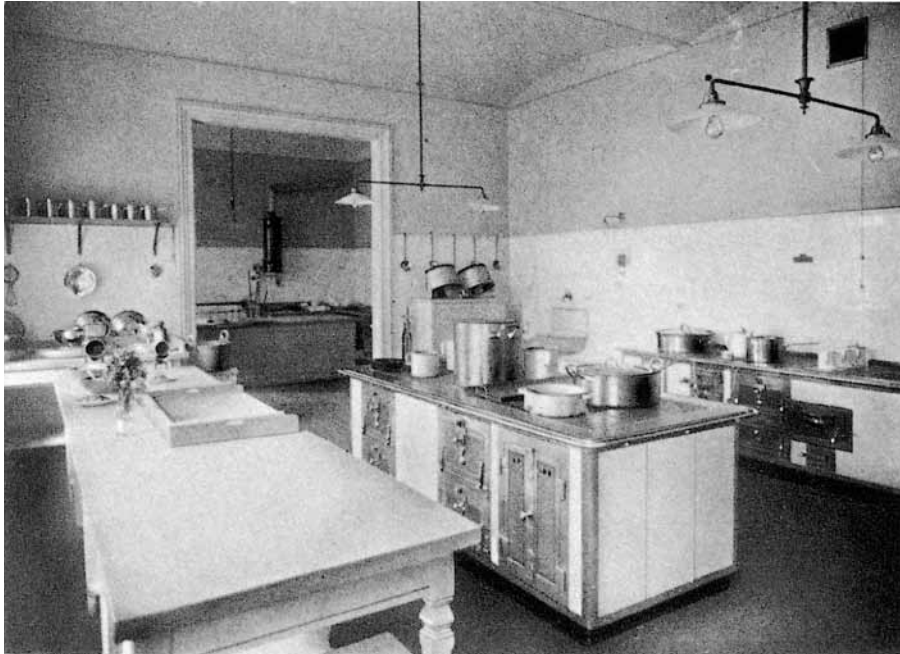
The U.S. Mission in Austria occupied the position of Legation. Its first head was John Erhardt at the rank of Minister (Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary). He carried out his duties as head of the Legation from 1946 until 1950 and was succeeded by Mr. Walter J. Donnelly who, after the upgrading of the Legation to an Embassy in 1951, became the first post-war American Ambassador to Austria.



Lecture room



Office space



Kitchen



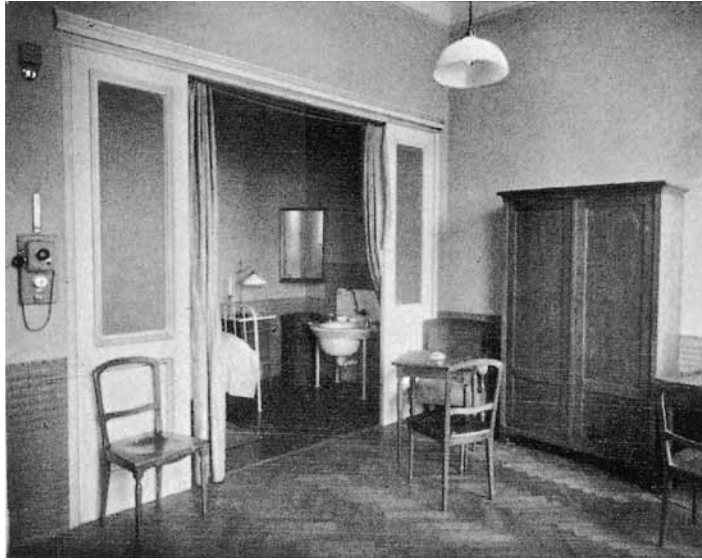
Cafeteria



Reading room



Public Affairs Officer's office



Student rooms



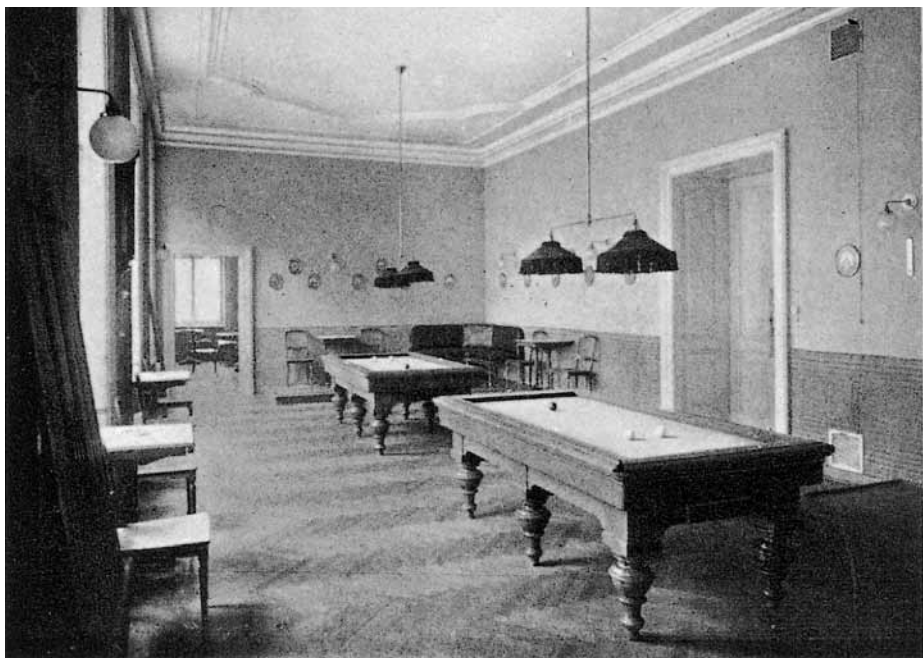
Office space



Music room



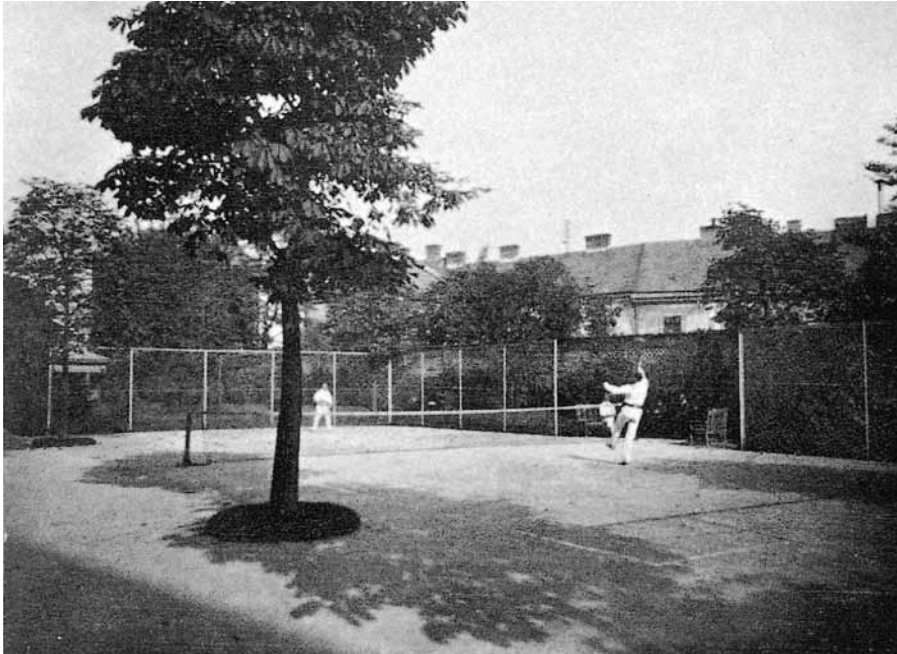
Computer room



Billiard room



Public Affairs office space



Tennis court



Swimming pool and parking area behind the Embassy



Dining room



Public Affairs staff offices



Boltzmannngasse and Dr. Ludwig Boltzmann

Boltzmannngasse has existed for over two centuries under a number of different names. It was first called "Am Spanischen Berg" (on the Spanish mountain), in view of the Spanish hospital founded by Emperor Karl VI (father of Maria Theresia) which was located right across from what is now the American Embassy building in 1778. One year later, its name was changed to Spitalsberg (hospital mountain), and in 1816 Spitalberggasse (street of the hospital mountain). In 1820, the name was changed to Karlsgasse after Emperor Karl VI (in 1825 Carlsgasse), but reverted in 1835 to "am Spitalberg." In 1846 it was again called Karlsgasse, and from 1862 to 1913 Waisenhausgasse (orphanage street), after the orphanage which was located then at the corner of Boltzmannngasse and Strudlhofgasse. Since 1913 it has been called Boltzmannngasse after the famous physicist and philosopher, Dr. Ludwig Boltzmann.

Born on February 20, 1844, in Vienna, Ludwig Boltzmann began teaching at Graz University in 1869 at age 25. He was called to Munich in 1890 where he taught Theoretical Physics and later accepted an assignment to Vienna University in 1894.

Professor Boltzmann was world-renowned for his work dealing with statistics on the velocity of particles in gases and for developing a mathematical equation describing their distribution. Boltzmann's "basic constant" is still used in scientific calculations today.

Ludwig Boltzmann regularly traveled abroad and visited the U.S. on three occasions. In 1899 he lectured at Clark University in Worcester, Massachusetts. As a member of several academies of sciences, and as the representative of the Austrian Imperial Academy of Sciences, he was invited to St. Louis, Missouri in the summer of 1904 to participate in the sessions of the Committee on Solar Research and in lectures by the scientific congress that met on the occasion of the world exhibit. The St. Louis Academy of Science made him an honorary member on October 17, 1904.

Boltzmann traveled to the U.S. again on June 8, 1905, on invitation by the President of Berkeley University, Benjamin Ide Wheeler. The "Daily Californian" reported that Boltzmann lectured on "Mechanical Analogies of Thermodynamics with Special Reference to the Theorems of Statistical Mechanics." Deeply impressed by the New World, Boltzmann wrote an essay in 1905: "Travel of a German Professor to the Eldorado."

In summer 1904, Boltzmann suffered from depression, neurasthenia, asthma and serious eye problems, which made it impossible for him to lecture. Distressed at what he considered his failure to fulfill his duties and seeing no solution to his problems, he committed suicide on September 5, 1906, in Duino near Trieste during a family vacation. A bust of Ludwig Boltzmann under the arcades of Vienna University pays tribute to the great scientist.

ANNEXES

Report of the Finance and Budget Commission, December 5, 1946
Federal Law, dated December 12, 1946, regarding the sale of the property
Sales Contract concluded between the Consular Academy and the U.S. Government
(in English and German)
Estimate and description of the building at time of sale (in German)
New York Times article dated July 19, 1931, on the Consular Academy

REPORT OF THE FINANCE AND BUDGET COMMISSION

On the Federal bill (annex 233), regarding the sale of the real estate property E.Z. 1178 land register Alsergrund (formerly Consular Academy, Vienna 9th district, Boltzmannngasse 16)

The present Federal bill is to enable the Minister of Finance to sell the former Consular Academy building in Vienna to the Government of the United States of America. The agreed sale price is \$350.000, based on two assessments – one official and one private.

According to Article VI, paragraph 1, Z. 1, of the Federal Financial Law, the Minister of Finance is entitled to sell Federal real estate property without authorization by the National Council only under the condition that the estimated price of a single piece of property does not exceed AS 75,000. Since this sale will definitely exceed the limit, a particular legal authorization for the sale was agreed upon.

The Consular Academy Fund is the owner of the property in question. The Fund is not an independent legal person, but part of the Federal property.

The very impressive building is to serve in the future as the Embassy building for the United States of America.

Participants in the commission's debate were, apart from the reporter, members of parliament Elser and Ludwig, and the Minister of Finance, Dr. Zimmermann, who addressed concerns voiced in particular by Deputy Elser regarding the sales price.

The reporter stated in his conclusion that the sale price would definitely be paid in dollars, providing a valuable contribution to the National Bank's monetary policy tasks.

The Finance and Budget Committee accepted the Federal bill and now requests that the National Council give its constitutional consent to the bill (annex 233).

Vienna, December 5, 1946

Signed: Brunner (reporter) Ing. Raab (Deputy chairman)

FEDERAL LAW

dated December 12, 1946, regarding the sale of the property E.Z. 1178, land register Alsergrund (formerly Consular Academy in Vienna 9th district, Boltzmannngasse 16):

The National Council has determined:

Paragraph 1. The Minister of Finance is authorized to sell the real estate property Einlagezahl (no.) 1178, land register Alsergrund consisting of lot No. 136/1, construction area and No. 136/2, garden.

Paragraph 2. The Minister of Finance will be entrusted with the execution of this Federal Law.

Signed: Renner (Federal President)

Figl (Federal Chancellor)

Zimmermann (Minister of Finance)

EXPLANATORY REMARKS

The American Government wishes to purchase the the former Consular Academy building in Vienna, 9th district, Boltzmannngasse 16, E.Z. 1178, land register Alsergrund as its future Embassy building.

The property is registered as the property of the Austrian Consular Academy Fund, but may in fact be considered Federal property, since the Fund has no proper legal personality and all expenses for the property are covered by Federal funds.

The property is free of liens. It may be considered as dispensable for Federal purposes.

The sale price of \$350.000 was tendered and was accepted by representatives of the U.S. Government.

The sale price was based on two estimates, one by architect Reinhart, the second by the Federal Ministry for Trade and Reconstruction. Both estimates resulted in the same amount, AS 3,500.000 = U.S. Dollars 350.000. The sale price may, therefore, be considered to correspond to the actual value.

Since this sale price exceeds the upper limit of AS 75,000 determined by the Federal Finance Law for the sale of real estate property, a special sales authorization law has been enacted.

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Kaufvertrag

abgeschlossen auf Grund der im Paragraph 1 des Bundesgesetzes vom 12. Dezember 1946, BGBl. Nr. 33/47 erteilten Veräußerungsermächtigung zwischen dem Österreichischen Konsulatsakademiefonds, vertreten durch den Bundesminister für Finanzen, als Verkäufer und den Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika, vertreten durch den Amerikanischen Gesandten John G. Erhardt, als Käufer.

1.

Der Österreichische Konsulatsakademiefonds verkauft und übergibt an die Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika und diese kaufen und übernehmen von ersterem zur Verwendung als Gesandtschaftsgebäude die Liegenschaft KNr. und EZ 1178 Grundbuch Alsergrund, Haus in Wien IX, Boltzmannng. 16, bestehend aus den Grundstücken Nr. 136/1 Baufläche Haus Nr. 1178 und Nr. 136/2 Garten, um den Kaufpreis von Dollar 392.139,15. In diesem Preise sind inbegriffen die Kosten aller Renovierungs- und Adaptierungsarbeiten, die bis zum Tage der Übergabe des Kaufobjekts an den Käufer entstanden sind sowie der Telefonanlage und von vier Stück Lustern.

Der Kaufpreis wird gemäß Art. 6 des am 2.5.1946 in Washington, D/C., abgeschlossenen Surplus Property Agreement verrechnet.

2.

Der Übergang des Kaufobjekts in den tatsächlichen Besitz und Genuß des Käufers findet am Tage der Vertragsunterfertigung statt. Mit diesem Tage gehen Nutzen und Vorteil, aber auch alle Lasten und Gefahr auf den Käufer über.

3.

Der Verkäufer übernimmt die Gewähr für die Freiheit der Liegenschaft von bürgerlichen und außerbürgerlichen Lasten (Hypotheken, Servituten, Realasten, Steuer- und Gebührenrückständen), jedoch keine Gewähr für Größe, Grenzen, Beschaffenheit und besondere Eigenschaften der Liegenschaft. Der Käufer übernimmt die Liegenschaft in dem Zustand, in dem sie sich am Übergangstag befindet.

4.

Der Verkäufer erteilt die ausdrückliche Einwilligung, daß auf Grund dieses Vertrages das Eigentumsrecht der Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika auf der Liegenschaft KNr. und EZ.1178 Grundbuch Alsergrund, bestehend aus den Grundstücken Nr. 136/1 Baufläche Haus Nr. 1178 und 136/2 Garten, einverleibt werde.

5.

Die Kosten für die Verbücherung dieses Vertrages trägt der Verkäufer.

Da seitens der amerikanischen Regierung die Zusicherung der Gegenseitigkeit erteilt wurde, entfällt die Entrichtung der Grunderwerbssteuern und geht die Liegenschaft steuer- und gebührenfrei an den Käufer über.

Die grundbücherliche Durchführung dieses Vertrages übernimmt die Finanzprokuratur.

6.

Beide Teile verzichten auf das Recht, diesen Vertrag wegen Verletzung über die Hälfte des wahren Wertes anzufechten.

7.

Dieser Vertrag wird in vier Ausfertigungen errichtet, von denen der Käufer drei und der Verkäufer eine erhält.

Wien, am 30. Juni 1947

John G. Erhardt e.h.

Dr. Zimmermann e.h.

Der Amerikanische Gesandte:

Der Bundesminister für Finanzen:

L.S.

L.S.



aus 1/2 Bogen bestehenden, mit
Hof Urkundenzeichen
versehene Urkunde gleichlautend.

Bezirksgericht Innere Stadt Wien
(Grundbuch)

am 27.7.47

Mit der aus Bogen bestehenden, mit

Urkundenzeichen

versehene Urkunde gleichlautend

Bezirksgericht Innere Stadt Wien
(Grundbuch)

am

SALES CONTRACT

Concluded between the Austrian Consular Academy, represented by the Austrian Ministry of Finance as vendor and the United States of America, represented by the American envoy John G. Erhardt as purchaser, based on the permission of alienation contained in paragraph 1 of the Federal Law dated December 12, 1946, published in the Federal Law Gazette Nr. 33/47.

1. The Austrian Consular Academy Fund sells and transfers the real estate property defined as KNr. and BZ 1178 in the land register for the 9th district Alsergrund to the United States of America, and the United States of America buys and takes over from the above Fund the property to be used as an Embassy building at Vienna IX, Boltzmanngasse 16, which consists of real property No. 136/1 construction area, house No. 1178 and Nr. 136/2 garden, for the amount of U.S. Dollars 392,139.15. This sale price includes the cost for all renovation and adaptation work due until the day of transfer of the property to the purchaser and also includes the telephone unit and four chandeliers.

The sale price is calculated in accordance with Article 6 of the Surplus Property Agreement concluded in Washington, D.C. on May 2, 1946.

2. The transfer of the property to the purchaser takes place on the day of the signing of the contract. As of that day, all use and advantage, but also all charges and risks are transmitted to the purchaser.

3. The vendor guarantees the exemption of the property from registered and non-registered charges (mortgages, servitudes, real property charges, arrears of taxes and fees); there are no guarantees for size, property limits, condition and particular features of the property. The purchaser takes over the property in the condition it is on the day of transmission.

4. The vendor explicitly agrees that based on this contract the property right on the real property KNr. and EZ.1178, land register Alsergrund, consisting of the property No. 136/I construction area, house No. 1178 and 136/2 garden will be incorporated by the United States of America

5. The costs of this registration are borne by the vendor.

Since the American Government has granted reciprocity, the payment of property acquisition tax is cancelled so that the real property is transmitted to the purchaser without taxes and fees.

The procurator of finance will register the land under this contract.

6. Both parties refrain from appealing against this contract for violation regarding the objective equivalent (laesio enormis).*

7. This contract will be issued in four copies, from which the purchaser will receive three copies and the vendor will receive one copy.

Vienna, June 30, 1947

John G. Erhardt, e.h. American Envoy L.S.	Dr. Zimmermann, e.h. Minister of Finance L.S.
---	---

** The laesio enormis law follows the thought of the objective equivalent of service and quid pro quo, according to article 934: "If in a situation of mutual binding business one partner has not received at least half of the common value he provided to the other partner, the law enforces the right of the defrauded person to withdraw and to reinstate the former status."*

Schätzung

Am 3. ca 22-23 K

a) Nach Grund- und Bauwert

5.311,54 m² Grundfläche .. je 180% Kr/m² = Kr. 992.077,20

1.345,00 m² verb. Fläche, Hptgeb. je 510K/m² = 780.100,--

Kesselhaus u. Brennstofflagerr. = 10.000,--

255,00 m² " Turnsaal je 155K/m² = 39.750,--

168,00 m² " Link. Pav. je 250K/m² = 47.040,--

155,00 m² " Recht. Pav. j. 220K/m² = 39.750,--

47,00 m² " Link. Unterf. Pausch. = 15.000,--

47,00 m² " Recht. " " = 11.000,--

Kr 940.640,--

2 Lastenaufzüge 8.400,--

Vac. Cleaner Kühlenanlage 2.300,--

F. figurale-ornamentale Bild-
hauerarbeiten 25.000,--

Kegelbahn 1.200,--

Kr 977.540,-- = Kr. 977.540,--

Grund- und Bauwert : Kr 1.969.617,20

Da die Gebäude vor dem Jahre 1914 erbaut wurden, so wurde der ideale Vorkriegswert errechnet. Mit Rücksicht auf die Lage und Beschaffenheit der Liegenschaft und den Bau- und Erhaltungszustand mit jenem Multiplum vervielfacht, welches den vorhandenen Verkehrswerten ähnlicher Liegenschaften in gleicher Lage und Beschaffenheit entspricht.

1.969.617,20 Kr = 196,96 S
~~131,30 RM~~
~~131,30 RM~~
= 131,30 S.S.

70 / 200 / 1,2

Multiplum 8000

- 9 -

Mithin ergibt sich eine Bauwertung von S 1.060.462,40

Umbau auf Cifeuerung " 4.160,--

Löschwasserbehälter (Schwimmböden) " 6.000,--

S u m m e : S 1.070.622,40

Hiervon ab Instandsetzungskosten " 5.000,--

verbleibt : S 1.065.622,40

Schätzwert beträgt somit S 1.065.622,40

Grundbuchstand: Lt. dem C-Blatte ist die Liegenschaft unbelastet.

Wien, am 6. August 1946.

gez. Hlkech,
Reg. Raurat.

Bundesgebäudeverwaltung I Wien

Wien IV, Stalinplatz 8

Ruf: B-28-5-40

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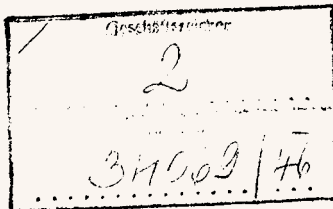
Betrifft: Wien, IX., Boltzmanngasse 16
Schätzung.

An das

Bundesministerium für Handel und Wiederaufbau,
Abteilung 2,

W i e n , I V . .
Stalinplatz 8

Auf Grund des anher i. k. W. übermittelten
Dienstzettels vom 23.7.1946 wird die Schätzung des obge-
nannten Gebäudes vorgelegt.



Wien, am 9. August 1946.

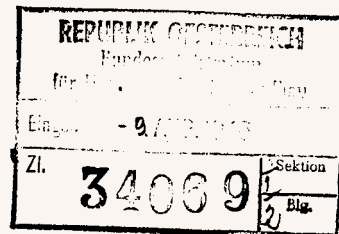
Y. J. Lauer.

1 Beilage.

Das Original der Schätzung
wurde von H. Stiefelberger
am 16. 8. 46 i. k. W. an Herrn
Stefan Truloff (B. Min. f. Finanzen)
überreicht.

Stiefelberger!

16. 8. 46. *W. J.*



266

New York Times
July 19, 1931

with America's New York struck me as an especially leisurely city. It

INTERNATIONAL COLLEGE — ELOURISHES IN AUSTRIA

Consular Academy at Vienna Teaches Students From Many Lands the Rules of World Relationships

By G. E. R. GEDYE.

VIENNA.

STOCK-TAKING in Austria today is a melancholy business, for this year has brought home more vividly than ever the political impotence and financial distress of this rump of a once great and wealthy empire. With the nation unable to carry out its own desire of joining in a customs union with Germany, and hard hit by the Credit Anstalt disaster, it is small wonder that Vienna turns for consolation to the one field wherein her old prestige is unimpaired—that of culture.

One of the most interesting but least-known cultural institutions of Vienna, prosaically called the Consular Academy, should bear the title of "College of the League of Nations." Its history shows that there are gallant exceptions to the charge that Austrians lack adaptability.

It was founded in 1754 under Maria Theresa as the Oriental Academy, and for well over a century and a half it was the training ground for Austria's Oriental diplomats and consuls. Like so many institutions, the Oriental Academy was made an expensive white elephant by the collapse of the monarchy. With courage and resource, its governors faced the inevitable, and the dead training school of diplomats of a dead empire was reborn in 1921 as an international "world university"—or, say, the only "university" existing which can claim that the name applies as well to its body of students as to the subjects of instruction.

Students From Many Lands.

In the Consular Academy today are assembled young men and women of all nations, studying, for a period of either one or two years, subjects of inestimable value to any one who plans to deal with citizens of other countries besides his own. Here are budding diplomats, consuls and commercial attachés side by side with future international entrepreneurs, bankers and bank officials, chartered accountants, exporting manufacturers and would-be foreign correspondents of great newspapers.

Sektionschef Winter, a former Austro-Hungarian diplomat, is rector of the academy. A score of professors (including an Oxford man, Professor Basset Jones, formerly of St. Edmunds College Old Hall) instruct in the higher branches of such subjects as political economy, the science of international economic relations, processes of production and manufac-

ture, international finance and banking, economic geography, labor organization and management, diplomatic history, international law, social history and social policy, the laws of nations, practical consular and diplomatic subjects, press and propaganda and four languages. But most valuable of all, these future leaders of international banking, trade and diplomatic affairs live together in one college, acquiring not only an understanding of the personal idiosyncrasies of other races, but forming personal contacts with colleagues with whom in years to come they will have to cooperate.

Professor Winter told of a letter he had just received from a former Hungarian student, now military attaché in a European capital.

"Judge of my delight," wrote this ex-student, "to find old B., who sat with me under you during those happy years in Vienna, at the head of the department in this country with which I am chiefly concerned. I cannot tell you how that simplifies the often unpleasant position of a military attaché. We each learned the rules of the game together, we knew and liked one another, and now we play the game keenly enough each for his respective side, but with true respect for the rules."

Cultivation of Friendship.

In the handsome, airy and sunbathed academy, surrounded with parks and trees, I saw Frenchmen and Germans, unperturbed by present politics, sitting side by side in lecture rooms, making the best preparation to establish a better future. Down shady paths strolled 19-year-old aspirants to female posts with the League of Nations, debating eagerly points of international law with future diplomats of Peru and Yugoslavia. In the billiard room an Englishman watched an international match between an Italian and a Bulgarian.

Thanks to the State subvention, the academy's fees are low—quarters, all meals and instruction for the sum of less than \$500 a year, with few of the additional expenses of undergraduates at home. A matriculation or other certificate of adequate preliminary education must be produced on entering. The discipline is much like that of our own universities. It is apparent that the academy gives its students an excellent equipment to serve the most urgent cause of today: the betterment of international relations and the outlawry of war.

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